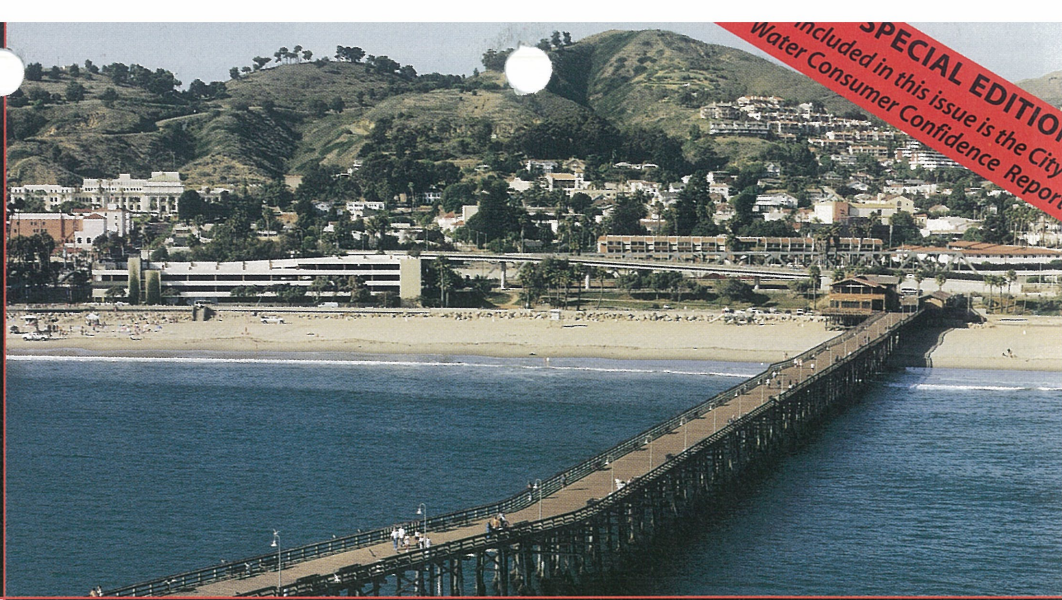


In This Issue:

- ▶ Pavement Management Program
- ▶ Water Consumer Confidence Report



June - August, 2000

Issue No. 11

City of San Buenaventura's Community Newsletter

Making Ventura Even Better!

Pavement Management Program



The maintenance and improvement of City streets is a top priority for the City of Ventura's Public Works Department. The City of Ventura has 285 miles of streets, valued at one-quarter of a billion dollars.

One of the most frequent questions the City receives is "How are street repairs prioritized?" The answer is that the City visually inspects and rates each street based on numerous distress indicators. The information is input into the City's computerized pavement management system. Computers then factor in the amount and type of traffic each street receives and the types of repairs needed.

The goal of the pavement management system is to ensure the most efficient use of limited funding. Simple "worst-first" prioritization of street maintenance is avoided. By adopting a systems approach to scheduling maintenance, funding is allocated most effectively.

Historically the City has had approximately \$2 million annually for street maintenance projects, the proposed budget increases street maintenance to approximately \$6 million annually for the next two years. This additional resource will allow the Streets division to make a significant impact on the backlog of maintenance projects. "I believe that there will be a marked improvement in the quality of streets, especially residential streets, within the City over the next several years" says Frank Preston, Street Superintendent.

If you have questions, please call Frank Preston at (805) 652-4519.



Ventura Vision Progress Report

Many community organizations are using the Seize the Future Visioning document as a tool for planning future programs. The Ventura Chamber of Commerce is using the document to visualize and plan for the business future of the City.

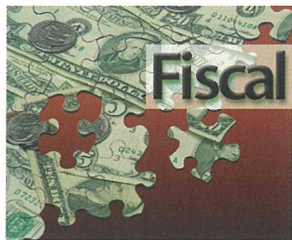
"The Chamber is utilizing the Vision document as a roadmap. We are exploring ways to encourage emerging businesses and industries to locate to Ventura," says Chamber CEO, Zoe Taylor.

The Port District and City Council are working together to create a Harbor Master Plan that replicates goals outlined in the Vision. "We've developed a plan that supports the existing Harbor character and looks to the future to build new businesses, mixed-use housing, tourism and high-end corporate offices," says Susan Daluddung, Community Development Director for the City of Ventura.

"We've developed a plan that supports the existing Harbor character and looks to the future to build new businesses, mixed-use housing, tourism and high-end corporate offices."

Additionally, City staff members are continually working to incorporate concepts outlined in the Vision document into achievable goals to be implemented in all areas of government.

To obtain a copy of the Vision document, please call Susan J. Daluddung at (805) 658-4723, or visit the City's web site at www.ci.ventura.ca.us



Fiscal Focus

On May 1, 2000, the City Council received a copy of the fiscal year 2000-2001 proposed budget. The proposed budget is balanced identifying:

- Proposed General Fund revenue of \$60,164,888 (an increase of \$1,657,936 over the 1999-2000 adopted budget).
- Proposed General Fund expenditure of \$59,665,966 (an increase of \$1,159,014 over the 1999-2000 adopted budget).
- Public Works is scheduled to receive over \$1 million for street repairs and resurfacing.

The Proposed 2000-2005 Capital Improvement Plan includes 106 ongoing projects as well as 72 new projects. The total cost for all projects is estimated to be \$276 million.



Monthly Televised Meeting Schedules

City Council • every Monday at 7:00 p.m.

Planning Commission • 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7:00 p.m.

Ventura Unified School District

2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m.

Contact the City Clerk's Office at 658-4787
for a complete listing of City Commission meetings.
Meetings are televised live on Cable Channel 6. Tune in!

Construction Update: Countdown to Completion



Seaward/101

- **June 2000:** Pour concrete for the east half of the bridge deck.
- **November 2000:** Reopen southbound on-ramp.
- **November 2001:** Estimated project completion.

Johnson Drive/101

- **June 2000:** Close southbound off-ramp.
- **June-August 2000:** Paving of Johnson Drive underneath the new underpass. Paving of Leland Street and landscape improvements to the Leland Street area.

Your City Council

Sandy E. Smith, Mayor

Donna De Paola, Deputy Mayor

Brian Brennan, Councilmember

Ray Di Guilio, Councilmember

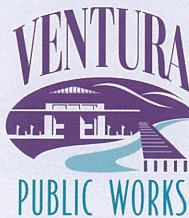
James J. Friedman, Councilmember

James L. Monahan, Councilmember

Carl E. Morehouse, Councilmember

City Councilmembers may be reached by e-mail at Council@ci.ventura.ca.us or by calling 654-7827. This number is answered during business hours by City staff.

Water Consum



The City of Ventura welcomes this opportunity to provide you with water quality information. The Water Consumer Confidence Report was prepared in compliance with regulatory requirements. Ventura's Water Division aims to ensure the water provided meets or exceeds state and federal standards.

Ventura's Water Sources:

Ventura provides water from the Ventura River, Lake Casitas, and local ground water wells. The City owns and operates three water treatment plants, 32 booster pump stations, 24 treated water reservoirs, one raw water reservoir, 11 wells, and over 450 miles of pipeline.

All of the City's water receives treatment. Water from the Ventura River is treated by a method referred to as Conventional Treatment. This process involves coagulation (rapid mixing), flocculation (gentle agitation), sedimentation (settling of particles), filtration (filtering of the water), and disinfection (by adding chlorine to the water). The groundwater sources are treated at plants that provide iron and manganese removal, and disinfection. Lake Casitas water is treated by a method referred to as direct filtration and disinfection.

Water Quality Concerns:

Some people are more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). Ventura tested for Cryptosporidium and Giardia cysts four times during 1999, and neither was detected in any of the samples.

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

FutureFocus Newsletter is published six times a year for residents by the City of San Buenaventura. We welcome your suggestions.

Please send any comments to:

Editor, FutureFocus Newsletter • P.O. Box 99 • Ventura, CA 93002

Ichalkley@ci.ventura.ca.us

Marketing & Public Affairs Division (805)658-4739

Editor: Laura Chalkley • Graphic Design: Karen Grahek Moser • Masthead Photo: Mark DeFeo

© Copyright 2000 City of San Buenaventura, All Rights Reserved

In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, this document is available in alternate formats by calling 654-7850 or 654-7766 TDD.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agriculture and livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The City of Ventura treats its water according to the Department's regulations. The Department's Food and Drug Branch regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for the public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Saticoy Country Club Water System:

The City provides water to 46 service connections in the Saticoy Country Club area through a separate water system, which is supplied by two ground water wells, both of which receive treatment for disinfection. Although the nitrate concentration at 7.4 ppm meets requirements, it is greater than

50% of the maximum acceptable concentration of 10 ppm. Nitrate in drinking water greater than the accepted maximum concentration is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. High nitrate levels may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you live in the Saticoy Country Club area and are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider, or choose to use bottled water for mixing formula and juice for your baby. If you are pregnant, you should drink bottled water.

Water Quality Testing:

Ventura owns and operates a full-scale state-certified laboratory where water quality is monitored. All treatment plants are run by state-certified operators and have instrumentation that continuously monitors specific water quality constituents to ensure that the water is of high quality.

This year the second round of sampling and testing for lead and copper levels was completed. Of the 36 residential samples taken only one exceeded the copper maximum contaminant level, and no samples exceeded the lead maximum contaminant level. In addition to the water quality constituents listed on the Water Quality Summary Table, the City sampled for 23 other regulated constituents and 37 unregulated constituents, all of which had levels that were non-detectable.

Water Quality Terminology:

The Water Quality Summary Table on the back page shows constituents measured in Ventura's water and reported to the State Department of Health Services. Some of the terminology used is described below:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the Public Health Goals (PHGs) or Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to the health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detectable.

NS: No standard.

NTU: Turbidity, a measure of the clarity or cloudiness of the water.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: Parts per million or milligrams per liter.

pCi/l: Picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity in water.

SCC: Saticoy Country Club

CMWD: Casitas Municipal Water District

TT: Treatment Techniques. The approved filtration technology used for performance standards that must be met through the water treatment process.

For More Information

If you would like more information regarding water quality, please contact Ventura's Water Division at 652-4500.

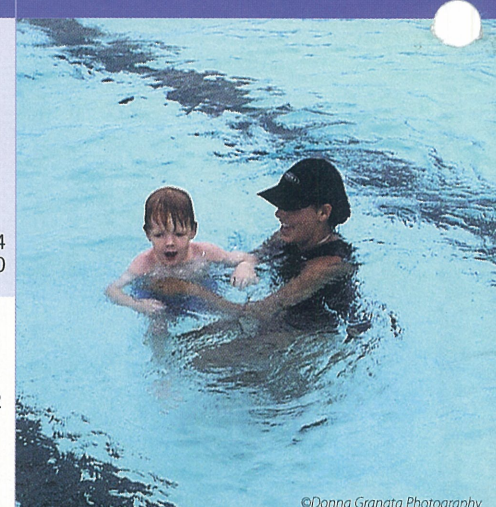
All persons who have questions or concerns regarding Ventura's water are invited to express their opinions at City Council meetings held regularly on Mondays at 7:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers at Ventura City Hall, 501 Poli Street.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para más información, por favor llame 658-4785.

Water Consumer Confidence Chart – 2000

Utilizing data gathered in 1999.

PRIMARY STANDARDS Parameter	Units	MCL	PHG	MCLG	Surface Highest	Surface Range	Ground Water Highest	Ground Water Range	CMWD Highest	CMWD Range	SCC Highest	SCC Range	Major Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water
Water Clarity Turbidity -Avenue Plant Filter Effluent TT= % of samples < .5	NTU NTU	5 95%	NA NA	NA NA	0.21 100%	.02-.21 NA	NA NA	NA NA	0.13 (a) 100%(a)	.01-.13 NA	NA NA	NA NA	Soil Runoff.
Radioactive Contaminants Gross Alpha particle activity (b) Gross Beta particle activity (b) Radium 226 and 228 (b) Uranium (b)	pCi/l pCi/l pCi/l pCi/l	15 50 5 20	NA NA NA NA	0 0 0 0	5.8 11 0.827 2.44	2.1-5.8 ND-11 ND-.827 1.9-2.44	12.1 15.8 1.7 6.8	3.3-12.1 ND-15.8 ND-1.7 2.78-6.8	2 NA NA NA	.9-2 NA NA NA	21.2 13 5.4 18.2	13.9-21.2 ND-13 ND-5.4 ND-18.2	Erosion of natural deposits. Decay of natural and manmade deposits. Erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants Aluminum Arsenic Barium Fluoride Nickel Nitrate (as Nitrogen) Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	ppm ppb ppm ppm ppb ppm ppm	1 50 1 2 100 10 1	NA NA NA 1 NA 10 1	NA NA 2 NA 10 1	0.18 ND ND 0.51 ND 1.9 ND	.063-.18 ND ND .38-.51 ND .4-1.9 ND	0.384 ND ND 0.63 20.3 1.7 0.4	ND-.384 ND ND .4-.63 ND-20.3 ND-1.7 ND-.4	ND 2 0.1 0.3 ND 0.6 ND	ND 2 0.1 0.3 ND ND-.6 ND	0.389 ND ND 0.39 ND 7.4 0.4	0.389 ND ND .32-.39 ND ND-7.4 ND-.4	Erosion of natural deposits; residue from surface water treatment processes. Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production waste. Discharge from oil drilling waste and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metals. Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits. Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
	Units			MCL		PHG	MCLG		Distribution System Highest Annual		Distribution System Range		Major Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water
Disinfection By-products Total Trihalomethanes Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb ppb			100 60		NA NA	NA NA		70.1 38.5		ND - 124 6.6 - 66		By-product of drinking water chlorination. By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Microbiological Contaminants Total Coliform Bacteria Fecal Coliform Bacteria	% of positive tests No positive samples			5 0		NA NA	0 0		0 0		0 0		Naturally present in the environment. Human and animal fecal waste.
Lead and Copper Samples	Units	Action Level	PHG	MCLG		Number of Samples Collected		Number of Samples above the Action Level			Level Detected at 90th Percentile		Major Sources of Contamination in Drinking Water
Lead Copper	ppb ppm	15 1.3	2 0.17	NA NA		36 (c) 36 (c)		0 1			ND 0.72		Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems. Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems.
SECONDARY STANDARDS Parameters	Units	MCL		Surface Highest		Surface Range	Ground Water Highest	Ground Water Range	CMWD Highest	CMWD Range	SCC Highest	SCC Range	
Aesthetic Standards Color Odor Chloride Corrosivity Iron Maganese Methyl-tert-butyl ether Zinc Total dissolved solids Specific conductance Sulfate	Color Threshold ppm ppm ppb ppb ppm ppm ppb ppm ppb umhos ppm	15 3 500 Non-corrosive 300 50 5 5 1000 1600 500		ND ND 37 0.69 ND 30 ND 0.071 656 820 266		ND ND 22 - 37 .12 - .69 ND ND-30 ND ND -.071 440 -656 600-820 158-266	40 ND 101 1.04 400 50 ND 0.073 1252 1710 559	ND - 40 ND 40 - 101 .16 - 1.04 ND - 400 ND-50 ND ND -.073 856-1252 1140-1710 371-559	9 ND 10 0.2 NS NS ND NS 310 530 120	NA ND NA NA NS NS ND NS NA NA NA	5 ND 85 1.28 100 60 ND 0.088 1284 1640 567	ND - 5 ND 67 - 85 .40 - 1.28 ND -100 ND - 60 ND 0.088 1116-1284 1380-1640 401-567	
Additional Constituents pH Hardness Calcium Magnesium Sodium Phosphate Potassium Total Alkalinity	pH units ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm ppm	6.5 - 8.5 None None None None None None None		8.01 422 117 33.2 52 0.21 2.7 197		7.47-8.01 299-422 69-117 24.3-33.2 24-52 ND-.21 1.8-2.7 150-197	8.18 657 168 60.8 153 0.2 5.3 306	7.18-8.18 490-657 139-168 34.7-60.8 91-153 ND-.2 2.3-5.3 211-306	7.8 220 55 55 23 NA NA 130	NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	8.27 636 157 59.2 157 0.15 4.4 255	7.41-8.27 542-636 134-157 50.5-59-.2 124-157 ND-.15 2.2-4.4 212-255	



©Donna Granata Photography

Footnotes: (a) CMWD TT= % of samples <.2 NTU

(b) All radiological samples were taken in 1998.

(c) Samples were taken at selected households on a first draw in September 1999.